

(2) shall reserve to the United States the right to collect rent and royalty payments on the lease referred to in paragraph (1) for the duration of the lease.

(c) **EXISTING BOUNDARIES.**—The conveyance under subsection (a) does not modify the exterior boundary of the White River National Forest or the boundaries of Sections 18 and 19 of Township 7 South, Range 93 West, Sixth Principal Meridian, Colorado, as such boundaries are in effect on the date of the enactment of this Act.

(d) **TIME FOR CONVEYANCE; PAYMENT OF COSTS.**—The conveyance directed under subsection (a) shall be completed not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act. The conveyance shall be without consideration, except that all costs incurred by the Secretary of the Interior relating to any survey, platting, legal description, or other activities carried out to prepare and issue the patent shall be paid by GLP to the Secretary prior to the land conveyance.

The **SPEAKER** pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. **MCCLINTOCK**) and the gentlewoman from Michigan (Mrs. **DINGELL**) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. **MCCLINTOCK**. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous materials on the bill under consideration.

The **SPEAKER** pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. **MCCLINTOCK**. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

H.R. 1554, introduced by my friend Congressman **SCOTT TIPTON** of Colorado, would require the U.S. Forest Service to convey by patent a small area of land near Rifle, Colorado, to its rightful owner.

Conflicting surveys between Federal agencies resulted in the inclusion of this land in the White River National Forest even though it was originally patented in the early 20th century and was legally owned by private landowners for decades. These landowners have paid property taxes on the acreage and have used it for a variety of purposes, including agriculture and grazing.

Earlier this year, the Forest Service testified that the bill would “resolve a longstanding title issue associated with the property” and has recommended that the area be “confirmed in the successors in interest to the original patentees.”

The bill is supported by Garfield County, Colorado, the city of Rifle, Colorado, and many others.

Congressman **TIPTON** has worked hard to correct this survey discrepancy and return this land to its rightful owner. I encourage my colleagues to vote “yes” on H.R. 1554.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. **DINGELL**. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

H.R. 1554 will convey 148 acres of land to the Gordman-Leverich Partnership,

a Colorado Limited Liability Partnership, and remedy a land dispute between a private landowner and the Forest Service.

In 1947, an administrative error occurred that shifted the boundary between the Elkhorn Ranch and the White River National Forest. This survey placed 148 acres of private land inside the forest boundary without providing consideration to the landholders.

Since then, the title to the ranch has changed hands several times, but the administrative error has not been corrected. This bill will correct the error and acknowledge the correct boundary of the Elkhorn Ranch, providing the current owner with a free and clear title.

I want to thank my colleagues, Congressman **POLIS** and Congressman **TIPTON**, for their good work on this legislation. The Forest Service testified in support of this bill, and I urge its adoption.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. **MCCLINTOCK**. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. **TIPTON**), my friend who has worked tirelessly to correct this administrative error.

Mr. **TIPTON**. I thank the chairman and the ranking member for their support on this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 1554 is a straightforward bill, which Congressman **POLIS** and I introduced, to reconfirm the private ownership of 140 acres of land in my congressional district.

The lands concerned were patented into two private ownerships via the United States land patents issued in 1914 and 1917 and 1957, but their ownership has come into question by virtue of the 1949 government survey, which showed them to be national forest land rather than private land.

Long-held U.S. law specifically states that a government resurvey cannot take away private property or private property rights.

Mr. Speaker, the Forest Service and the private landowners of the Elkhorn Ranch only became aware of the potential title issue in the early 2000s. Thereafter, the Forest Service conducted a lengthy and thorough review of the matter.

Upon the completion of the review, both the supervisor and surveyor of the White River National Forest concluded that the ownership of the 140 acres should be confirmed in the successors in interest to the original patentees, namely the Elkhorn Ranch.

In reaching this conclusion, the Forest Service noted that the land has never been managed by the national forestland and, indeed, has been fenced and occupied with stock ponds to develop springs, roads, and other private improvements, and it has been used as private land for ranching and agriculture for the better part of the past 100 years.

Mr. Speaker, this bill is a simple matter of fairness and equity to a pri-

vate landowner to honor government land patents that were granted to the landowner's predecessors 60 to 100 years ago.

The bill is supported by both the surveyor and the supervisor of the White River National Forest, the Garfield County Surveyor, the Garfield County Commissioners, the city of Rifle, Colorado Club 20, which represents 20 of Colorado's counties, and Piceance Energy, which has the lease on part of the area.

In addition, at our hearing on H.R. 1554 in mid-June, the administration testified that this bill is a practical and workable way to address the longstanding title issue.

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Mrs. **DINGELL**. Mr. Speaker, I urge all Members to support this bill.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. **MCCLINTOCK**. Mr. Speaker, I join the gentlewoman in requesting the adoption of this bill.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The **SPEAKER** pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. **MCCLINTOCK**) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1554.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

NATIONAL LIBERTY MEMORIAL CLARIFICATION ACT OF 2015

Mr. **MCCLINTOCK**. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1949) to provide for the consideration and submission of site and design proposals for the National Liberty Memorial approved for establishment in the District of Columbia, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1949

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “National Liberty Memorial Clarification Act of 2015”.

SEC. 2. COMPLIANCE WITH CERTAIN STANDARDS FOR COMMEMORATIVE WORKS IN ESTABLISHMENT OF NATIONAL LIBERTY MEMORIAL.

Section 2860(c) of the Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (division B of Public Law 112-239; 40 U.S.C. 8903 note) is amended by striking the period at the end and inserting the following: “, except that, under subsections (a)(2) and (b) of section 8905, the Secretary of Agriculture, rather than the Secretary of the Interior or the Administrator of General Services, shall be responsible for the consideration of site and design proposals and the submission of such proposals on behalf of the sponsor to the Commission of Fine Arts and National Capital Planning Commission.”.

The **SPEAKER** pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. **MCCLINTOCK**) and the

gentlewoman from Michigan (Mrs. DINGELL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MCCLINTOCK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous materials on the bill under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. MCCLINTOCK. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 1949 would transfer the responsibilities regarding the construction of the National Liberty Memorial that honors the slaves and freemen of African descent who fought during the American Revolution to the Secretary of Agriculture.

The proposed site for the memorial is on Department of Agriculture land, so this change makes sense. Under current law, either the Secretary of the Interior or the General Services Administrator would otherwise be responsible.

As a cosponsor of this bill, which passed out of committee by unanimous consent, I would urge my colleagues to vote favorably for its passage.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, Public Law 112-239 authorized the establishment of a fund to create the National Liberty Memorial, dedicated to the honor and sacrifice of more than 5,000 enslaved and free Black people who served as sailors, soldiers, or provided civilian assistance during the Revolutionary War. This is a long overdue memorial, which recognizes the early military role Black people played in securing our Nation's freedom.

In June 2014, the General Services Administration identified a location for the memorial at 14th and Independence Avenue, Southwest, here in Washington, D.C. The approved site is on the grounds of the Department of Agriculture campus.

In the interest of eliminating unnecessary bureaucracy through overlapping jurisdiction, H.R. 1949 would make the Department of Agriculture responsible for the consideration of the site and design proposals, doing so on behalf of the Commission of Fine Arts and National Capital Planning Commission. This responsibility would be transferred from the GSA or the Department of the Interior, as it was originally written.

I want to thank my good friend and colleague, the chairman of the Congressional Black Caucus, Congressman BUTTERFIELD of North Carolina, for his years of hard work and leadership in establishing the National Liberty Memorial. We are all looking forward to

seeing it open sometime in the future, and it will be a fitting tribute to those who sacrificed so much to create this great Nation of ours.

I ask all of my colleagues to support H.R. 1949, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MCCLINTOCK. Mr. Speaker, I am ready to close when the gentlewoman concludes, so I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. BUTTERFIELD).

Mr. BUTTERFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I thank Congresswoman DINGELL for yielding time. I thank her for those kind words a moment ago and thank her for her leadership here in the Congress.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of my bill, H.R. 1949, the National Liberty Memorial Clarification Act of 2015. I was joined by my colleague, Congressman TOM MCCLINTOCK from California, who serves as chairman of the Committee on Natural Resources Subcommittee on Federal Lands.

I am grateful for Chairman MCCLINTOCK's early and sustained support for this bill and appreciate his moving it expeditiously to the floor for consideration.

The National Liberty Memorial, which I have long supported, seeks to honor the more than 5,000 slaves and free persons of color or, as historians sometimes refer to them, free Negroes who fought for independence during the American Revolution.

The memorial will ultimately be constructed near the National Mall in what is known as area one, pursuant to H.J. Res. 120, my resolution that was signed into law by President Obama last year. The preferred site location for the memorial is at the Department of Agriculture's Whitten Building, where both the memorial's private sponsor and the USDA want it to be ultimately constructed.

Under current law, governed by the Commemorative Works Act, the Government Services Administration is charged with, among other things, site and design proposals and their submission to the appropriate memorial planning commissions.

However, because the preferred site is physically located on property occupied by the Department of Agriculture, my bill will simply transfer site and design responsibilities to the Secretary of Agriculture. The memorial sponsor and the USDA both believe that the Secretary of Agriculture is in the best position to expeditiously move this important memorial project forward.

Doing so will allow the memorial sponsor and USDA to make progress on a design and construction plan. This simple change, Mr. Speaker, will eliminate duplication, better use scarce Federal resources, and avoid unnecessary delay.

Seeing this important and culturally significant memorial to fruition is of

great importance to me. It is of great importance to the Congressional Black Caucus. It is important, certainly, to the constituents that I represent in North Carolina and descendants of the brave Revolutionary War soldiers who sacrificed so much on behalf of American independence.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to signal their support for H.R. 1949 simply by voting "yes" on final passage.

Mr. MCCLINTOCK. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I urge all Members to support this bill.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. MCCLINTOCK. Mr. Speaker, the National Liberty Memorial reminds us of a story of patriotism and sacrifice that won the independence of our country and that set in motion what Lincoln called "the last best hope of mankind." It is a story from the American Revolution that, to this day, has not been adequately acknowledged.

I am pleased to commend Mr. BUTTERFIELD for his legislation, to have joined as a cosponsor of it, and to urge the House its speedy adoption.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 1949, the National Liberty Memorial Clarification Act of 2015, which will help lay the final foundation for a National Liberty Memorial in Washington, D.C.

Two-hundred and thirty-nine years ago our nation was inked into existence by Thomas Jefferson in defense of a simple idea: that all men were created equal, and are endowed with certain unalienable rights. Countless men and women stood up for that idea around the new nation—some volunteered to fight, but others served in their own way as civilians. We know so many of those patriots' names by heart—George Washington, Benjamin Franklin, John Paul Jones, John Adams—and those we do not are remembered in their hometowns all across America.

However, there are a number of patriots who are too often forgotten: the thousands of slaves and freed men and women who fought for our country and provided civilian assistance at our most vulnerable time. These men and women believed so fully in the ideas and principles of the American Revolution that they fought, died, and sacrificed even as their own rights were trampled.

Their actions demonstrated patriotism in its absolute highest form. But there is no monument to their sacrifice, no memorial for their descendants to honor, and no place for our nation to offer their collective thanks.

The National Liberty Memorial Clarification Act of 2015 will finally pay the debt we owe to these brave patriots who helped breathe life into our new nation. After some 230 years, it is the least we can do.

I would like to thank Mr. BUTTERFIELD and Mr. MCCLINTOCK for offering this important legislation. I would also like to thank my former Judiciary staffer, Maurice Barboza, who has been fighting to honor the sacrifices of slaves and freed persons for decades. Their work is a credit to us all.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr.

McCLINTOCK) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1949, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the yeas have it.

Mr. McCLINTOCK. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

WESTERN OREGON TRIBAL FAIRNESS ACT

Mr. McCLINTOCK. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2791) to require that certain Federal lands be held in trust by the United States for the benefit of certain Indian tribes in Oregon, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 2791

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the “Western Oregon Tribal Fairness Act”.

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.

TITLE I—COW CREEK UMPQUA LAND CONVEYANCE

Sec. 101. Short title.

Sec. 102. Definitions.

Sec. 103. Conveyance.

Sec. 104. Map and legal description.

Sec. 105. Administration.

Sec. 106. Land reclassification.

TITLE II—COQUILLE FOREST FAIRNESS

Sec. 201. Short title.

Sec. 202. Amendments to Coquille Restoration Act.

TITLE III—OREGON COASTAL LANDS

Sec. 301. Short title.

Sec. 302. Definitions.

Sec. 303. Conveyance.

Sec. 304. Map and legal description.

Sec. 305. Administration.

Sec. 306. Land reclassification.

TITLE I—COW CREEK UMPQUA LAND CONVEYANCE

SEC. 101. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the “Cow Creek Umpqua Land Conveyance Act”.

SEC. 102. DEFINITIONS.

In this title:

(1) COUNCIL CREEK LAND.—The term “Council Creek land” means the approximately 17,519 acres of land, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Canyon Mountain Land Conveyance” and dated June 27, 2013.

(2) TRIBE.—The term “Tribe” means the Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Tribe of Indians.

(3) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 103. CONVEYANCE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to valid existing rights, including rights-of-way, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the Council Creek land, including any improvements located on the land, appurtenances to the land, and minerals on or in the land, including oil and gas, shall be—

(1) held in trust by the United States for the benefit of the Tribe; and

(2) part of the reservation of the Tribe.

(b) SURVEY.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall complete a survey of the boundary lines to establish the boundaries of the land taken into trust under subsection (a).

SEC. 104. MAP AND LEGAL DESCRIPTION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall file a map and legal description of the Council Creek land with—

(1) the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate; and

(2) the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives.

(b) FORCE AND EFFECT.—The map and legal description filed under subsection (a) shall have the same force and effect as if included in this title, except that the Secretary may correct any clerical or typographical errors in the map or legal description.

(c) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—The map and legal description filed under subsection (a) shall be on file and available for public inspection in the Office of the Secretary.

SEC. 105. ADMINISTRATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Unless expressly provided in this title, nothing in this title affects any right or claim of the Tribe existing on the date of enactment of this Act to any land or interest in land.

(b) PROHIBITIONS.—

(1) EXPORTS OF UNPROCESSED LOGS.—Federal law (including regulations) relating to the export of unprocessed logs harvested from Federal land shall apply to any unprocessed logs that are harvested from the Council Creek land.

(2) NON-PERMISSIBLE USE OF LAND.—Any real property taken into trust under section 103 shall not be eligible, or used, for any gaming activity carried out under Public Law 100-497 (25 U.S.C. 2701 et seq.).

(c) FOREST MANAGEMENT.—Any forest management activity that is carried out on the Council Creek land shall be managed in accordance with all applicable Federal laws.

SEC. 106. LAND RECLASSIFICATION.

(a) IDENTIFICATION OF OREGON AND CALIFORNIA RAILROAD GRANT LAND.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary shall identify any Oregon and California Railroad grant land that is held in trust by the United States for the benefit of the Tribe under section 103.

(b) IDENTIFICATION OF PUBLIC DOMAIN LAND.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall identify public domain land in the State of Oregon that—

(1) is approximately equal in acreage and condition as the Oregon and California Railroad grant land identified under subsection (a); and

(2) is located in the vicinity of the Oregon and California Railroad grant land.

(c) MAPS.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to Congress and publish in the Federal Register one or more maps depicting the land identified in subsections (a) and (b).

(d) RECLASSIFICATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—After providing an opportunity for public comment, the Secretary shall reclassify the land identified in subsection (b) as Oregon and California Railroad grant land.

(2) APPLICABILITY.—The Act of August 28, 1937 (43 U.S.C. 1181a et seq.), shall apply to land reclassified as Oregon and California Railroad grant land under paragraph (1).

TITLE II—COQUILLE FOREST FAIRNESS

SEC. 201. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the “Coquille Forest Fairness Act”.

SEC. 202. AMENDMENTS TO COQUILLE RESTORATION ACT.

Section 5(d) of the Coquille Restoration Act (25 U.S.C. 715c(d)) is amended—

(1) by striking paragraph (5) and inserting the following:

“(5) MANAGEMENT.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraph (B), the Secretary, acting through the Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs, shall manage the Coquille Forest in accordance with the laws pertaining to the management of Indian trust land.

“(B) ADMINISTRATION.—

“(i) UNPROCESSED LOGS.—Unprocessed logs harvested from the Coquille Forest shall be subject to the same Federal statutory restrictions on export to foreign nations that apply to unprocessed logs harvested from Federal land.

“(ii) SALES OF TIMBER.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, all sales of timber from land subject to this subsection shall be advertised, offered, and awarded according to competitive bidding practices, with sales being awarded to the highest responsible bidder.”;

(2) by striking paragraph (9); and

(3) by redesignating paragraphs (10) through (12) as paragraphs (9) through (11), respectively.

TITLE III—OREGON COASTAL LANDS

SEC. 301. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the “Oregon Coastal Lands Act”.

SEC. 302. DEFINITIONS.

In this title:

(1) CONFEDERATED TRIBES.—The term “Confederated Tribes” means the Confederated Tribes of Coos, Lower Umpqua, and Siuslaw Indians.

(2) OREGON COASTAL LAND.—The term “Oregon Coastal land” means the approximately 14,408 acres of land, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Oregon Coastal Land Conveyance” and dated March 27, 2013.

(3) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 303. CONVEYANCE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to valid existing rights, including rights-of-way, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the Oregon Coastal land, including any improvements located on the land, appurtenances to the land, and minerals on or in the land, including oil and gas, shall be—

(1) held in trust by the United States for the benefit of the Confederated Tribes; and

(2) part of the reservation of the Confederated Tribes.

(b) SURVEY.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall complete a survey of the boundary lines to establish the boundaries of the land taken into trust under subsection (a).

SEC. 304. MAP AND LEGAL DESCRIPTION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall file a map and legal description of the Oregon Coastal land with—

(1) the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate; and

(2) the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives.

(b) FORCE AND EFFECT.—The map and legal description filed under subsection (a) shall have the same force and effect as if included in this title, except that the Secretary may correct any clerical or typographical errors in the map or legal description.

(c) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—The map and legal description filed under subsection (a) shall be on file and available for public inspection in the Office of the Secretary.

SEC. 305. ADMINISTRATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Unless expressly provided in this title, nothing in this title affects any